M. Brisson as their candidate. The Socialist group have decided to bar the way of any capitalistic or cierical candidate. The Senate groups are undecided, and are still holding meetings. M. Léon Say is mentioned as a candidate. London, Jane 25.—The Paris correspondent of "The Times" says: "Casimir-Perier alone seems to have serious chances of election to the Presidency. Challemel-Lacour positively disciaims any intention to be a candidate."

POPULACE ROUSED TO FURY.

ANTI-ITALIAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS AND LYONS.

MORS' PARADE THE STREETS, SHOUTING FOR VENGEANCE-THE POLICE MAKE MANY AR-RESTS-PHEMIER CRISPI'S ANNOUNCE-

MENT IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

Paris, June 25.-In Lyons the evening has been varied by alternate periods of perfect quiet and ntense excitement. Early in the evening a mob burned down an Italian grocery in the Rue Cuvier and the Italian Musical Society's hall in the Rue Mazenod. The mob was dispersed by the police after the harm had been done, and for nearly two hours there was no sign of disturbance. Then a procession formed suddenly in the middle of the city and marched through the streets, shouting:

"Hurrah for Carnot! We will avenge him!

Hurrah for France!" Hardly fifteen minutes after this procession was scattered another one formed. The men were driven from the line by the police, and thirty arrests were made. A third procession, with the same cry as the first one, was dispersed at 11 o'clock after twenty-five more arests had been made. The total number of arrests during the evening was more than sixty.

One mob was guided by members of the athletic societies who went to Lyons to take part in yesterday's fêtes. The athletes carried flags which they waved before the rioters as they shouted their demands for revenge. A dozen shops owned by foreigners were looted, and the rioters proclaimed their intention of smashing every concern conducted by an alien. Two cafes which had not been closed in obedience to the order for mourning were sacked. Others were closed quickly when the mob approached. A company of cuirassiers charged twice on the crowd in the Rue de la République before the street could be cleared.

The Italian communities in Marseilles and Toulon are fearful for their safety. An Italian who was unloading a steamer at Toulon this morning made a sneering remark concerning President Carnot. A Frenchman hit him with an iron bar, cracking his skull. The Italian made a futile lunge with his knife in self-defence. He was arrested at once and taken ashore, where the police barely saved him from lynching.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock some 2,000 men and a few women began marching and shouting for vengeance. The police watched them closely and did not interfere with them.

An anti-Italian riot took place at Grenoble this afternoon, and at one time threatened serious force of police, succeeded in quelling the disturb- at Lyons, this morning. The dispatch, which was ance. The mob subsequently paraded the sent personally, read: streets, singing the "Marseillaise."

Several Italians were attacked by a mob on the Quai Montebello to-day, and the most strenuous efforts of the police were required to save their lives. Subsequently anti-Italian demonstrations were made in front of the Italian Embassy and Consulate. Both were promptly suppressed by the police, who were in strong force in the neighborhood, in anticipation of some such

manifestation. Premier Dupuy has received a telegram from Baron Blanc, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, declaring in the name of King Humbert, the people of the Kingdom of Italy, the two Parliamentary Chambers and the Ministry, their detestation of the horrible crime, and assuring him that all share the grief into which France has been plunged by the hand of an Anarchist-a

dor. The editorial declares that France ought not for a moment to tolerate the presence of Italian workmen. The same feeling is reflected by telegrams from Bordeaux, Havre, Nancy, Algiers, Lyons and other places. Italian work-men and Italians generally in France are fearful of reprisals, and many of them are keeping them-selves out of the way.

ITALY MOURNS WITH FRANCE. Rome, June 25 .- The reports of anti-Italian

demonstrations in Lyons have created great excitement in political circles. Premier Crispi has telegraphed the Prefects of all the departments, instructing them to take effective measures to prevent any counter manifestations against Frenchmen.

The Chamber of Deputies was crowded when that body was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning. Premier Crispi announced the death of President Carnot, in a voice which gave evidence of strong emotion. During the announcement every member of the Chamber arose to his feet and remained standing until the Premier had ceased speaking. The President of the Chamber

then said:
"Italy will join France in her mourning."
A proposal was unanimously approved that the Chamber should observe an appropriate form of mourning throughout the session. The Chamber, after charging the President to convey to the Prench Government and Parliament an expression of the sentiments of the Italian Chamber, adjourned.

journed.

In the course of his remarks in the Senate, Premier Crispi said that the murderer of President Carnot belonged to an infamous set, who recognized neither country nor family and against whom every nation ought to raise its active translation.

reprobation.

The President of the Senate expressed his indignation at the idea that any opprobrium should attach to Italy through M. Carnot's assassination. He hoped, on the contrary, that the event would become a pledge of unity through the mutual sorrow of France and Italy. The Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of M. Carnot.

The officials of the Chamber of Deputies, headed by Signor Biancheri, together with the

M. Carnot.

The officials of the Chamber of Deputies, headed by Signor Blancheri, together with the officials of the municipality, called at the French Embassy after the adjournment of the Chamber, to express their sympathy and condolence. Signor Blancheri presented to the French Ambassador the resolutions of sympathy and sorrow passed by the Chamber of Deputies. These resolutions are highly culcipated of the dead President. All of the Ministers and a large majority of the Deputies also proceeded to the French Embassy, where they left cards.

The flags on all the municipal buildings have been lowered to half-mast. All of the Italian bourses were closed to-day. The municipal authorities publish an invitation to all citizens to

thorities publish an invitation to all citizens to unite in common mourning with France, and ap-peal to all Governments to take every precaution to safeguard society against Anarchists.

IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. London, June 25 .- The House of Commons was filled with members and visitors at the opening of to-day's sitting. The sympathy of the members

with France was fully expressed. Sir William Har-

RHEUMATISM **CURED IN TWO DAYS.**

I have been cured from the most severe attacks of by C. F. HANSON, 244 Sixth Avenue, New-York. I have no interest in the sale of this preacription, but, in behalf of those suffering, direct them to a speedy cure.—CAPT. AL. FOSTER, steamer Angler. New York.

Refer also to A. F. Hensier, in the Joe Hensier Brewing Co., Newark, N. J.; Hom. Robert Ingersoll, New-York. Sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cts. by G. F. Hansson, druggist, 244 Sixth Ave., New-York City.



STING OF MOSQUITOES.

FROM HEAT OF SUNBURN.

court announced that to-merfow he would move an address to the Queen, requesting Her Majesty to indicate any sentiment of her own feeling which might convey to France the abhorrence with which the House of Commons regarded the crime which deprived President Carnot of his life. The announcement was received with cheers.

Lord Rosebery gave notice in the House of Lerds that to-merrow he would offer a motion similar to the one announced in the House of Commons by Sir William Harcourt in regard to the death of President Carnot.

EXPRESSING THEIR SORROW.

MESSAGES SENT TO MME. CARNOT BY THE RULERS OF ALL CIVILIZED LANDS.

THE CONDOLENCES OF KING HUMBERT, EM- the President.

PEROR WILLIAM AND QUEEN VICTORIA-

THE POPE DEEPLY AFFECTED. Paris, June 25.-The rulers of all civilized countries have sent telegrams expressing to Mme. Carnot their sorrow and sympathy. Thousands have inscribed their names to-day in the register books of the Elysée. Among them were personal friends, diplomatists, Academicians, society | Congress; leaders, business men, and many workingmen. Rome, June 25,-King Humbert to-day sent a

telegram to Mme. Carnot, saying: The blow that struck your husband struck at the same time my heart. The Queen's grief is protound. Italy is wounded not less than France. All share your mourning.

King Humbert went personally to the French Embassy to convey his sympathies. He also sent a dispatch to Premier Dupuy, recalling the fact that the assassination of President Carnot occurred on the anniversary of the battle of Solferino, which was won by the armies of France and Italy adding: "That sacred day, which united the two Nations in common glory, reunites

them in common sorrow."

The Pope is deeply affected by the assassination of President Carnot. He has advised his entourage to offer prayers that complications between France and Italy may be averted. The Pope has sent a telegram to M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressing his great sorrow at the death of President Carnot and offering his sympathy.

Cardinal Paroochi, secretary of the Congregation of Apostolic Visitation, has written a letter to Monsignor Ferrata, Papal Ambassador to warned them not to be too demonstrative, but | France, expressing the horror of the Vatican at the murder of President Carnot and expressing hope for the continued prosperity of France.

Kiel, June 25.-Emperor William telegraphed results. The Prefect, with the aid of a strong an expression of his condolence to Mme. Carnot,

The Empress and I are profoundly afflicted by the horrible news. By persuaded, Malaime, of our entire sympathy. Our sentiments at this moment are with you and your family. God give you strength to support you under the terrible blow Your husband, who was worthy of his creat name, is dead like a soldier on the battlefield.

The telegram sent by the Emperor to the German Ambassador at Paris this morning was as ollows:

Berlin, June 25.—Chancellor von Caprivi called at the French Embassy at 10 o'clock this morning to convey an expression of the sorrow and sympathy of the Emperor. Hundreds of carriages ontaining callers with similar messages continued to arrive at the Embassy during the morning and early hours of the afternoon

The prominent members of the Italian colony in Paris are actively engaged in appending their own signatures and obtaining others to an address to the widow of the murdered President, expressing their horror at his assassination and their sympathy and condolence with his family and country.

"La France" makes a bitter attack upon Italy and upon Signor Ressman, the Italian Ambassa-dor. The advantage of the little of the murder of President Carnot. Vienna, June 25.-Emperor Francis Joseph has

Queen Her Majesty's horror and deep regret at the murder of President Carnot. Lord Kimberley called at the French Embassy this morning to express officially his sorrow at the death of Fresident Carnot. The Prince of Wales sent Sir Francis Knoliys, Groom in Wait-ing, with a message of sympathy and condolence. The tricolor over the French Embassy was low-ered to half-must this morning.

CONDOLENCE FROM MR. BAYARD.

HIS SYMPATHY AND SORROW EXPRESSED IN A London, June 25.-Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, to-day addressed the following note

o M. Decrais, the French Ambassador to Great Britain:

My Dear Colleague: I beg you to accept the assurance of my grief and sincere sympathies with your country and yourself, as an honored and faithful representative at this Court, on this distressing occasion, when the patriotic and beloved head of your Government is inhumanly and wickedly stricken down by the hand of an assassin. Lovers and servants of civilization the world over will know no lines of diverse nationality when such deeds are done; but with act as blended in one community of sorrow, anxious and determined to uphold the law, protect justice from such fatal assaults and bring all the self-protesting powers of society into vigorous and concordant action. For myself personally, and equally for the country I represent, I rence my expression of sincere sorrow and perfect sympathy. I am, my dear colleague, sincerely yours.

FRENCH-CANADIAN GRIEF.

Quebec, June 25.-The naws of the assassination of President Carnot spread rapidly through this city and caused great consternation among French-Canadians. A movement is on foot for a mass-meeting to give expression to the sorrow and sym-pathy of the French-Canadian people.

-VIEWS OF ROCHEFORT AND BERNHARDT. London, June 25.-M. Henri Rochefort in an inerview to-day said:

terview to-day said:

I fear that the murder of President Carnot will be followed by reprisals against Italians and a repetition of the bloody scenes of Algues Mortes. I am receiving telegrams from which I have the assurance that no Frenchman or Anarchist had anything to do with the affair. In regard to the election of M. Carnot's successor, I do not think that M. Constans has any chance in the race with MM. Casimir-Perier and Dupuy. I think the choice will fall upon M. Dupuy. If M. Casimir-Perier is elected France will fall under the régime of an authoritaire. I have no fear that General Saussier or any other military officer will be elected.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt said to a representative Mme. Sarah Bernhardt said to a representative

of the United Press:

It was a stupid and brutal piece of savagery. What are those flends at? Whither will all this lead? So good, gentle and kind-hearted a man! I have done nothing but cry and rage since I heard of the vile deed. I have sent to Mme. Carnot at the Palace of the Elysée an expression of the painful sorrow of a French woman.

EFFECT ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE. London, June 2.- The Stock Exchange opened dull this morning. The assassination of President Carnot unsettled French and Italian securities, in which little trading was done. -

IRELAND SENDS SYMPATHY. Dublin, June Z.—John Redmond moved at a Parnellite meeting here to-day that those present express their sympathy with Ireiand's old friend France in her affliction, and extend their condoi-ence to Mme. Carnot. Throothy Harrington sec-onded the motion and it was carried unanimously

AN ADMONITION, SAYS GEN. HARRISON. Indianapolis, June 25 (Special) -ex-President Harrison talked to-day about the assassination of President Carnot, saying the act was due to an inflamed and revengeful mind. "The relations between the Government of which he was the head and this Government at the time I was President," said be, "were not personal, but official. They were a ways characterized by great courtesy and kindness. His treatment of our representatives was in the highest degree cordial. I have heard Mr. Whitelaw Reid and others who have been in Paris speak of him.

and always in the terms of the highest commenda-tion. Such things are admonitions to us that every-body should unite in insisting upon the observance of the law in everything, little or great. We often say of this or that occurrence, it is an awful crime and deserves a lynching. If a saloon is blown up by dynamitic, we hear the comment that it was a funisance, anyhow. The only thing is for every one to draw a straight line-for every one to say that evils shall be corrected by lawful methods, that no man, no class of men shall take it into their hands to remedy their wrongs, whatever they may be."

OFFICIAL NOTICE RECEIVED.

DISPATCHES FROM THE FRENCH FOR-EIGN OFFICE AND AMBASSADOR EUSTIS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MISSAGE TO CONGRESS AND HIS DISPATCH TO THE FRENCH

the death of President Carnot was received this by begun, and since then French politics have chiefly morning by M. Patenôtre, the French Ambassador, and he proceeded to make known the intelligence to the State Department in accordance with diplomatic usage. Soon after the receipt of the dispatch the tricolor of France was suspended at half-must from a balcony of the embassy. Ambassador Patenôire came into town early this morning from the suburban residence of his father-in-law, James Elverson, of Philadelphia, and immediately entered upon the conaderation of matters perialning to the death of

Secretary Gresham also received a message from Ambassador Eustis announcing the death of the French President. Almost at the same cation of the French Government. Mr. Gresham immediately started for the White House, and the President addressed the following message to

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The shocking intelligence has been received that the President of the French Republic met his death yesterlay at the hands of an assassin. This terrible event which has overtaken a sister republic cannot fail to deeply arouse the sympathies of the American Nation, while the violent termination of a career promising so much in aid of liberty and in aivancing civilization should be mourned as an areer promising available mourned as a divancing civilization should be mourned as a divancing civilization should be mourned as a divancing civilization of mankind. GROVER CLEVELAND.

The President also directed the following mes sage to be sent to Ambassador Eustis in Paris; Express to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the profound sorrow with which the President and the American people have heard of the atrocious crime which has robbed a sister republic of its wise, humane and patriotic Clark Magistrate. GRESHAM. The text of the official notification received from Ambassador Eustis was as follows:

The Minister of Foreign Affairs notified modelically this morning of the assassization has night at Lyons of President Carnot, who died to day at 1235 a.m. The Chamber meets on the 2th to elect another President. In the mean time the Cabinet, acting under the provision of the Canstitution, assumes the duties of Executive.

EUSTIS.

SORROW EXPRESSED IN THE SENATE. RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY PASSED AFTER FEELING SPEECHES BY MESSES: MORGAN AND SHERMAN.

on, June 25-The assessination of the President of the French Republic was the one overhaplain of the Senate, who implored that divine grace and mercy may "rest upon us and our afflicted sister country, so that we may,

Christ, the ruler of the world."

The reading of Saturday's journal was dispensed with, and, after a quorum of the Senate hall approximately a peared, Mr. Morgan (Dem. committee on Poreign Relations, rose, and in

e tremulous with emotion said: feel a serious shock. I present for the con-feel a serious shock. I present for the con-ration of the Senate the following resolutions: wolved. That the Senate of the United States wolved. That the Senate of the United States the people of France the aerrow and sympathy in the National bereavement they are suffering from the cruel blow of an assassin, which was aimed at the peace of France, and fell upon the heart of President Carnot. And as a mark of respect due to the memory of the wise, virtuous and patriolic President of the Republic of France, the Schale will, at the close of this proceeding, stand adjourned until removers at 10 octobes a m. Resulved. That the President of the United States is requested to communicate this expression of National serrow to the Government of the Republic of France and to Mme Carnot.

The regulations having been read, Mr. Morgan

The resolutions having been read, Mr. Morgan

The grief of a National bereavement never falls upon Prance without exciting the sympathies of the American people. In the earliest days of this Hepublic France won the gratitude of the people of the United States and created a sentiment of the deepest and most sincere regard, which has united the names of Washington and Lafayette in a sacred memory that is imperishable. In the progress of both nations toward the highest attainments of civilization and government, France and the United States of America have moved abreast and in the front rank of the great Powers of the world, without controversy or jealousy. In the noble purpose of securing to their people the blessings of liberty, regulated by law and founded upon the sovereignty of the people, France and the United States have achieved a common result and have established immutably, the true and just basis of human government.

pression of crime, and especially of crimes that threaten the integrity of the State and the peace of the country.

Tresident Carnot, the honest friend of liberty, regulated and supported by law, was marked as a victim by the men who, being criminally insane, bold society and law in contempt, and cruise through the world in the propagation of political pracy and murder. Because he loved the liberty of law he was selected for violent and brutal sacrifice, and has periched by the assassin's hand. Carnot came from a family of heroic men, who never faitered in their love of liberty, established in justice and regulated by law. His grandfather so loved the liberty of France that he was the one Senator who alone vital that the First Consul was not an Emperor that France was "republican" and that imperial power was not the legitimate offspring of the French Revolution. He had voted to execute Louis XVI, and refused to restore the powers of royalty in the person of Napoleon Bonaparte. In casting his vote against the elevation of Napoleon to imperial power and title, he declared that he would vote against the Empire for the same reason that he voted against the Empire for the same reason that he voted against an life Consulship, but without any personal animosity, and that he was quite prepared to render chelicance to the Emperor should be he elected. He spoke in high praise of the American form of government, and added that Bonaparte might have adopted it at any time of the treaty of Amiens. When he voted in the National Convention for the execution of Louis XVI, he said: "In my opinion, both justice and good policy require the death of Louis kit I must confess that never a duty weighed so heavily upon me."

The sen of this great War Minister was the safeter.

- the Mairie. He had it taken down. The Mayor im-Continued on Third Page.

M. CARNOTS SUCCESSOR.

LEADING CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESI-DENCY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

MM. CASIMIR-PERIER, CHALLEMEL LACOUR, DU-PUY, CAVAIGNAC, BRISSON, CONSTANS, AND OTHERS WHOSE NAMES MAY

BE MENTIONED AT VER

President Carnot's term of office was already near its natural close when it and his life were ended ogether by the act of the most detestable assassin France has seen since Marat and Barers. The election of his successor was to occur in December next He was not a candidate for re-election, although had he chosen to be one he would easily have d's tanced all competitors. Months ago the campaigns Washington, June 25.—Official notification of of various other statesmen were more or less formalbeen dominated by considerations of the Presidential egaton. The last Ministerial crisis, a few weeks back, was probably due to, or at any rate made possible by, M. Casimir-Perier's desire to leave the Prime Ministry in order to be untrammel'ed in his race for the greater prize. Candidates for the Presidency are plentiful. Some are of long standing. others new. Some who half a dozen years ago wer reckoned certain to succeed are now "back numbers." But the three or four leaders, one of whom will almost surely be chosen to-morrow, are men of whom any great nation might well be proud, and to whom any might with entire confidence intrust the headship of the State.

By common consent M. Casimir-Perier, lately Prime Minister, is regarded the foremost of all candidates, and the one upon whom the election will moment (II a. m.) M. Patenôire, the French most probably fail. His wise and masterful course Ambassador called, bringing the official notifi- at the head of the Cabinet shows what kind of a sided in the Rue de Saint-Pétersbourg, but he found President he would make. Emphatically he is a it too noisy for study. He always dresses in black, strong man; his critics say, too proud and autocratic. But then they said M. Carnot was cold and unsympathetic. Certainly the ex-Minister has shown that his collectues have dubbed him the Marquis de unsympathetic. Certainly the ex-Minister has shown no qualities in public or in private character that



ould unfit him for being an almost ideal Chief Mugistrate. Like the lamented Carnot, he comes of Washington, June 2. Republic was the one over-president of the French Republic was the one over-uling topic in the Senate as in the city this morn-great-great-grandfather was a notary. Hving near Presidency of the Republic. He was born on No-Grenoble, who, dying, left a son, Jacques, a tradesman of Lyons. The latter left a forture of \$125,000 to his son, Claude, a long-headed and enterprising peculator, who in the troublous days before part of which he invested in the splendid Chareau of Vizille. After the Terror he came to Parts, where the Corps Legislatif. This worthy left eight peerage, while the third displayed his father's comrotal sagacity in many fields. It was the fourth

of his children, Casimir, who was destinted to esprouder basts than heretafore. He was a man of ndomitable energy and strong but honorable amb tion; in person a glant, with a voice of thunder, a bitter style of elaquence, and a coarse, even brutal manner. He played a considerable part in the Opposition after the Restoration, and his policy as President of the Council under Louis Philippe is a matter of history. In 1822 he visited the cholera bospital with the Duc d'Orleans, "ather of the omite de Paris, caught the infection and died. The elder of his two sees. Paul by name, still survives as Senator of the Seine Inférieure, but he has never een a prominent personner. Auguste, his yo rother, adopted the haptismal name of his father as part of his surname, and was known as August Casimir-Perior. In 1846 he was returned for one of he divisions of Paris, and in 1819 he represented the Department of the Aube in the Legislative As-Implies the Emptre he held absolutely about in 1611 by the Constable de Lesdigulères, near the ruins of a still more ancient stronghold. It was much injured by fire in 1825 and was subsequently restored; but most of its artistic contents perished beyond recovery. M. Thiers was entertained there in 1874, and M. Carnot was a visitor more recently; but the ex-Premier chiefly resides, as does his widowed mother, at another mansion, the Château de Pontsur-Seine, much more accessible from Paris
M. Casimir-Perler, though a thorough republican,
may be regarded as belonging to the Orleanist school
of politics, that school which holds that liberty
stands in need of the corrective of order, and whose ideal in all things was well expressed by the phrase in fashion in the days of Louis Philippe, the "Juste of his career, was conscious that his ancestral con-nection with the Orleans dynasty was not lightly to be ismored. In 1882, when a law was gassed exclud-ing all the members of the families who had reigned over France from all civil and military offices, he showed his acuse of that law of procription by re-signing his scat as a member of the Chamber. His immediate re-election showed that his constituents approved his conduct. During the slege of Paris M. Casimir-Perier distinguished himself as com-mander of a battalion of Mobiles. He was men-tioned in general orders for one during feat. He son me.

The son of this great War Minister was the father the stricken President of France. He was so onconced a republican that he refused to take eath of allegiance to Lauis Napoleon as Emperer France, and declined a seat in the French Asmity to which he was elected during his voluntary lie. President of the Chamber of Deputies in November last, and a fortnight later became Prime Minister.

Next, perhaps, in order of consideration should come M. Challemel-Lacour, who a little more than a year ago was elected Renau's successor in the President of the Ser.

sembly to which he was elected during his voluntary exite.

In the Second Empire he was classed as a Socialist, but his patriorism was recognized as heing devouty sincere, even by Napoleon III. No man in France has inherited greater honors, or a better title to the love of the French people, than Marie Francois Sadi Carnot, and no man's life has better justiled a right to the distinguished tribute to his worth bestowed upon him by France in his election to the Presidency of the Republic. His administration of the Government has been that of peace, attended with great prosperity. There is no stain of innocents blood upon his historic record, that which flowed from his pure and generous heart, to appease a thirst for revenge upon society and upon government because they reprobate the crimes of Anarchists, is sarred to every human heing in the world who is in harmony with the purposes of republican institutions and the desire to establish personal and national liberty on their authority. It was the highest approach, there is no stables for the cause he so worthly supported. Americal deplores the cost of this noble effort, to France, to their authority. It was the highest approach of the analysis and professors made by the cost of this noble effort, to France, to the cause he so worthly supported. Americal deplores the cost of this noble effort, to France, to the cause he so worthly supported. Americal deplores the cost of this noble effort, to France, to the cost of this noble effort, to France, to the cost of this noble effort, to France, to the result of the country of the cost of this noble effort, to France, to the cost of this noble effort, to France, to the cost of this noble effort, to France, to the cost of this noble effort, to France, to the cost of this noble effort, to France, to the cost of this noble effort, to France, to the cost of this noble effort, to France, to the cost of this noble effort, to France, to the cost of this noble effort, to France, to the cost of this noble effort, to France, and fice to the cause he so worthly supported. America deplores the cost of this noble effort, to France, to france and to the cause of self-sovernment.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohlo), a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and its chairman in the last Congress, next addressed the Senate. He officially in 1870, when he was appointed Prefect of the Committee of the last Congress, next addressed the Senate. He said:

I heartily approve the resolution offered by the Senator from Alabama and all he has said in favor of its adoption. The people of the United States and the people of France have been bound together by a tie, since the period of the Revolution, which has never been forgotion by the people of the United States. When they meet a great disaster, such as the one which has just brailen them so suddenly, the people of the United States sympathize with them, appreciate their situation, and earnestly hope that the crime which has been committed, so bai, so dangerous, so cruel, so merciless, may pass

Continued on Third Page.

mediately sent a furious report to M. Challemei-Lacour, who sent an order to the general in com-mand ordering him to "have all these fellows shot." This unfortunate phrase ("Fusiliez mol tous ces gens ia") for years was quoted against M. Challemel-Lacour. But he has always professed to have had no recollection of it, and the vigor with which h put down the insurrection certainly renders it difficuit to believe that he meant a whole battalion of Mobiles to be shot down. After the Republic had been firmly consolidated, M. Challemel-Lacour, from a radical revolutionist, became an Opportunist or



Conservative Republican. He was elected a Deputy

and then a life Senator. He was successively Ambassador to Switzerland and to Great Britain, where he remained for more than two years, after which he acted as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Ferry Cabinet. He succerded M. the Senate. In manner of life he is almost a rement in the Rue de la Trémoille. Formerly and looks not unlike an English parson; so careful la Jacobinière. He breakfacts and dives alone. His bousehold is composed of one secretary, a valet and a cook. He rises early, sifts his correspondence and at noon receives an occasional friend. His apartment is well furnished, but there is nothing artistic about it. He is an enemy of all domesti-cated animals; he even dislikes flowers. His library s well garnished, particularly with Greek books, for he is one of the best Hellenists in France. He reads enormously. In the afternoon he goes to the Senate. He never attends banquets or solvers, and has a horror of the theatres. Every night he retires to rest punctually at 10. He adores Paris, and rarely quits it. Sometimes he will go to the seaside for a day or two, or run over to London, where he has many acquaintances, made while he was Ambasrador there. It is said that when at the sensile he often followed the example of Demosthenes and put often followed the example of tendencial and pebbles in his mouth to exercise his oratorical talents. Gambetta had a high opinion of him at one moment, but found that he was too much of a philosopher to be a good statesman. When Jules periosopher to be a Seeign Minister it is said that Such was his aversion to society that he soon became isolated. He lived on the Qual d'Orsay like a nermit, and the story ran that he worked and slept n one of the attics.

M. Charles Dupuy, who rase from a comparatively obscure place to be Prime Minister, in April, 1833, and who returned to that office as M. Casimir-Perfer's successor a few weeks ago, and still vember 5, 1851, at Puy, and comes of the patient,



CHARLES DUPUY. was a process-server, and came of a line of f the same humble calling (which is years old. A maiden aunt took charge of the orthe Second Empire. M. Dupuy was allowed to come and stay with his aunt, and her master, seeing that for him a nomination at a lyceum, where he was

he was a good and clever little fellow, obtained for him a nomination at a lycoum, where he was boarded, lodged and clothed gratis. He became a show pupit and bore a high character. During all the vacations he came to stay with his auait at the Henelettis. On account of file good conduct and education he became through his holidays the planmate of a cousin of his patron, they both took their meals together at a sale table in the fining-room. The cousin now file a subordinate situation in the office of a Deputy who is in business. Duppy, under the eye of his aunt and the patronaxe of the Benedetit family, rose as high as it was possible at his lyceum, and on leaving it, with a thraty of prize books and a quantity of Jurice wreaths, was resummended to M. During He was graduated at the Normal School, taking the highest honors, and left it a Republican but not an atheist. He has always placed himself on the side of spirituation, so oupself to maternatism. In one of his classicooks on moral philosophy he speaks of the existence of Gol as being demonstrated by the order of the universe and the human causcince. To God is due respect and love, and as the is perfect and we are weak and imperfact, our respect should be minged with humility. From the minging of book sentiments somes the me of verention.

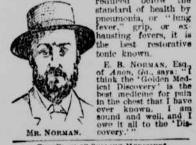
The name of M. Godefroy Cavatignac is mentioned in the list of cantidates, a son of the Lustrons General Cavatignac, who on the downfail of Louis Pailippe was Chief Executive of France, and saved that country from anarchy, but was defeated in the Presidential election by Louis Napolean. M. Cavatignac is a strong, proud man, of asgressive disposition. It is readed that when he was a lad in callege during the Empire, and was one day of the Prince Imperial, he arise from his seat, exclaimed in the Princes face, Wive in Republique' and sat down again without Koons up for the portfolio of Marine was confided to him, and in this post he was indefatigable but uncompromising, Opposition irritates him, and when, in the Panama affa

PIERCE OURF. CURE

For all chronic, or lingering, Pulmonary or Chest Diseases, as Bronchitts, Larvngitts, Severe Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pains in Chest and Sides, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sovereign remedy.

In Asthma it is specific.

To build up both flesh and strength, when reduced below the standard of health by pneumonia, or 'unix



tonie known.

THE PLAN OF SELLING MEDICINES TRIAL PIERCE

SCIATIC RHEUMATISM. HOW A PROMINENT KENTUCKIAN SUFFERED

WITH IT. HIS CURE A MARVELOUS ONE. Few men in Kentucky are better known than the Hon, Few men in Kentuca, and Lawrence Co., late Circuit Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District of Kentucky, and few men in that, or any other State, have passed through a more remarkable experience and live to tell the tale. About six years ago he was attacked with sciatic rheacontrol of his legs. His whole system became deranged and he was indeed a physical wreck. The muscles of his limbs were reduced by atrophy to mere strings, and he felt that hite life was gradually wearing away. Eminent physicians were consulted, and all known means of re-lief employed without avail, and it indeed seemed as

though Kentucky was to lose one of her most valued Williams's Pink Pink for Pale People. He promptly applied them to his own case, and as a result, he is to-day well man. The effect of the Pills were marvelour Judge Rice regained the power of his limbs, his appening returned and nature again performed her functions properly. The above case was investigated and vouched for by "The Covington Post," and stands as one of the most No discovery in medicine has created more discussion

have brought them into the greatest prominence, both in this country and abroad. They have been analyzed by some of the most eminent chemists, and it has been as-certained that they are an unfailing specific for such discases as locomotor attain, partial paralysts, St. Viture pale and sallow complexions, that fired feeling resulting citiated humors in the blood, such as scretula, chronic erystpeins, etc. They are also a specific for troubles po-cultar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and

The World-renowned HUMBIRS. \$15.00 DOWN. \$10.00 A MONTH.

PIEPER RIFLES, \$7.50, REDUCED TO .. TAYLOR TENNIS RACKETS, \$7.00, REDUCED

HOOKS, ON & PLY GUT, 400, REDUCED TO INDUCEMENTS IN EVERY LINE OF SPORTING

Bathing Suits in large variety

SCHOVERLING, DALY & GALES, 302 BROADWAY, N. Y.

REED & BARTON, SILVERSMITHS.
EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARD
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

37 Union Square. tile with M. Rouvier by senterity. All these things are characteristic of the man.

The austere and somewhat pointerous M. Brisson has for many years been a Presidential candidate, but his chances of success have not grown more numerous with the flight of time. He is best known as having succeeded Gambetta as President of the Chamber of Deputies.



M. BRISSON.

M. BRISSON.

He was born at Bourges in 183; became a lawyer in Paris, in 180 Joined a group of propagandists against the Empire, and also became a prominent Free Mason, and in 1885 was associated with Alian-Targe, Gambetta and Challemel Lacour on "La Révue Politique." In 181 he entered the Chamber of Deputies as a leader of the Extreme Left, and soon won much attention by urging general amnesty for the Communists and all political offendera. Since then he has been one of the foremest members of the Radical party.

"The strong Minister" is the title won by M. Constans, when, early in M. Carnot's Administration, he held the Interior portfolio and well he



M. CONSTANS.

deserved the distinction it was he who exposed the treasonable machinations of Genera. Boulanger, brought them to naucht, and drave their author into dishonored exile. It was he too, who showed himself, more thin any other man of his time in France, the mister of the mod and the capace upholder of law and order against the turbulent forces of crime and anarchy. After his retirement from office there prevailed rimors of estrangement and even of enmity between him and M. Carnot, the truth of which was by no means established. Containly "the strong Minister"—or ex-Minister—showing to his former chief. And inotable speech which he made a year ago, sounding a keynote of last summer's electoral campaign, was a compendium of those very principles and policies of conservative republicanism which marked M. Carnot's Administration. He is hated more bitterly by the criminal and revolutionary classes than almost any other living Frenchman.

General Saussier, the brave and patrictic Military Governor of Paris, has more than once been mentioned as a Presidential candidate. Indeed, he was a formidable candidate at the time of Grévy's fall, and might have succeeded him. Of course, their support was fatal. He, like M. Constans, is hated by the forces of disorder.

M. Floquet, who shouted "Vive la Pologne, Monsteur!" at the Czar, and who stuck a sword through Houlanger in a duel, has long been a Radical leader, and once had Presidential ambitions, but is now doubtless out of the race.

M. Ribot is a conspicuous Republican leader, somewhat resembling M. Carnot in temperament, character and policy. Eloquent, scholarly, honest as the day, he has lacked only personal magnetism to make him one of the very foremost leaders of France.

Once it was thought that M. de Freycinet, so often have come forward to take the leadership that once was his.

The name of George Cifmenceau may also be mentioned here, not as a Presidential possibility, but as the familian of the race. M. CONSTANS.

was his.

The name of George Clémenceau may also be mentioned here, not as a Presidential possibility, but as that of a man once ambitious to be President and ready to use any means to attain that end. He will be remembered as the patron of Boulanger, the will be remembered as the patron of Boulanger, the cal marplot, a friend of every enemy of order and government, and if not intentionally, at leasy practically, a promoter of the very spirit which has to-day brough tragic desolation to the Fatherians.